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RURAL DISTRICT OF DRIFFIELD

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1957



INCLUDING

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

L. S. BIELBY.

Vice-Chairman:

G. W. E. OGDEN.

Members:

DEAS, Mrs. S.	MIDDLEWOOD, H.
ELING, Mrs. D. A.	NEWLOVE, W. R.
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HOGARTH, Mrs. E. J.	PICKERING, T. V.
SLATER, Mrs. H. M.	ROBINSON, J. D.
PURCELL, Rev. S. T. (resigned July, 1957)	SISSONS, A. W.
SELLER, Rev. J. S.	TAYLOR, H. J.
HOPPER, J. W.	WALKER, G. L.
	WEBSTER, T. R.

Clerk of the Council:

R. B. TOLLETT.

*Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer,
East Riding County Council:*

E. T. COLVILLE, M.D., M.B., B.S.(Hons.), B.Hy., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector, Surveyor and Housing Manager:

S. WRIGGLESWORTH, A.R.P.H.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

F. SKIRROW, M.A.P.H.I.
(resigned 21.7.58)

Additional Public Health Inspector:

J. MARTIN, R.S.H. Cert. for Meat and Other Foods.

Waterworks Engineer and Inspector:

T. LEARY.

Consulting Engineer:

D. H. MOORE, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.

HEALTH OFFICE,

OXFORD STREET,

BRIDLINGTON.

*To the Chairman and Councillors,
Rural District of Driffield,*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the whole of 1957, the office of Medical Officer of Health was held by my predecessor, Dr Colville, and on his behalf I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report.

There is little in the report to which I would draw your particular attention.

The infantile mortality rate of 25.0 per 1,000 live births is above the national figure, but this is misleading as it represents only 4 deaths, 3 of these were due to congenital malformations or the hazards of birth.

In considering deaths from all causes, diseases of the heart and circulatory system were the major cause, being responsible for 56% of the total. Cancer is the second largest cause of death, being responsible for another 11%.

During the year it appears that steady progress was made in improving the sanitary circumstances of the area. It is of interest to note in the report concerning the water supply, a new pumping station was completed, 2 reservoirs were built and certain of the pumping stations were made fully automatic. With regard to sewage disposal, new works at Langtoft and North Dalton were completed and plans for sewage works for other parts of the district were under consideration.

In presenting this report, I know that Dr. Colville wishes me to express his thanks to the staff of the Department for their help and for the way in which they worked during the year, and also to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and constant interest in the work of the Department.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

J. H. MAUGHAN.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL MEMORANDUM.

Rural District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Driffeld
Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,423
Population: 1957 Registrar General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,030
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£83,331
Product of penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£331
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,358
Birth-rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.5
Death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.3
Infantile mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.0

VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) LIVE BIRTHS.

					Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	71	81	152
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
							<hr/> 160 <hr/>
Birth-rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.5 per 1,000
Percentage of illegitimate births	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.0

(b) STILL-BIRTHS.

There were 9 still-births (legitimate) during the year, equivalent to a rate of 0.82 per 1,000 population.

(c) DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during the year as belonging to the Rural District was 103. This is equal to a death-rate of 9.3 per 1,000. The comparability factor to correct the crude death-rate for age and sex distribution in the Rural District is calculated by the Registrar General at 1.02, this on multiplication with the actual rate gives a comparative death-rate of 9.5 per 1,000.

The causes are given in Table 1.

(d) INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

There were 4 deaths (legitimate) in infants under 1 year of age. The infantile mortality rate based upon the number of live births registered during the year, i.e., 160, is equivalent to a rate of 25.0 per 1,000 total births.

(e) MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no deaths from maternal causes.

TABLE 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN DRIFFIELD R.D., 1957 (R.G.).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
All causes	57	46	103
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	—	1
Cancer, stomach	1	—	1
Cancer, lung, bronchus	1	1	2
Cancer, breast	—	1	1
Cancer, uterus	—	1	1
Cancer, other sites	5	1	6
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	1	1
Diabetes	1	—	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	5	10	15
Coronary disease, angina	12	9	21
Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	—	1
Other heart disease	7	6	13
Other circulatory disease	2	6	8
Pneumonia	5	—	5
Bronchitis	3	1	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3
Congenital malformations	—	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	6	6	12
Accidents (excluding motor vehicle) ...	2	1	3

TABLE II.

PROVISIONAL STATISTICS—ENGLAND AND WALES.

BIRTHS.

Live births	16.1 per 1,000 home population.
Still-births	22.4 per 1,000 total live and still-births.

DEATHS.

Death-rate	11.5 per 1,000 home population.
Infant mortality	23.0 per 1,000 live births.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following infectious diseases were notified during the year :—

Erysipelas	1
Measles	58
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet Fever	1
Whooping Cough	23

There were no deaths from Measles or Whooping Cough.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The number of children who completed the full course of immunisation in the Authority's area between 1st January and 31st December, 1957, is as follows:—

Under 5 years.	5—14 years.
74	3

In addition, 6 children received boosting doses.

The estimated number of children immunised at any time who were born between 1943 and 1957, inclusive, is as follows:—

Under 5 years.	5—14 years.
327	1,381

TUBERCULOSIS, 1957.

The Register of Tuberculosis for the year is as follows:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1956 ...	16	16	2	5	39
Added to the Register:—					
(a) Cases notified for the first time during the year ...	2	1	—	3	6
(b) Un-notified cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notifications	—	—	—	—	—
Removed from the Register on account of death, change of address, etc.	1	—	—	—	1
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1957 ...	17	17	2	8	44

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Specimens for bacteriological and pathological examinations are sent either to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Hull or to the Pathological Laboratory at the County Hospital, Beverley.

The bacteriological examination of water and milk supplies and ice-cream is carried out at the Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Hull.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The service is maintained by the County Council.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

These services are maintained by the East Riding County Council. Clinics serving the area are established in Driffeld, Kilham and Middleton.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES.

The Divisional and Assistant Divisional Medical Officers are responsible for these services in the area.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year the erection of the new Pumping Station, including contact tank and Engineer's house at Kilham, was completed. The pumping plant at this station consists of two 43,000 gallons per hour borehole pumps driven by electric motors, and the raw water is chlorinated by a Wallace & Tiernan gas plant giving a dosage of 0.2 parts per millions.

Two mass-concrete reservoirs have been built, one at Maidens Grave with a capacity of 350,000 gallons, and one at Tibthorpe with a capacity of 150,000 gallons. There are two booster pumps at Maidens Grave reservoir each capable of dealing with 21,000 gallons per hour and driven by electric motors. A new booster station was installed at Tibthorpe and this consists of two 5,000 gallons per hour electrically driven pumps which are fully automatic.

The plant at Nafferton has been made fully automatic; the borehole pumps operating on a "No float" switch and the two 17,000 gallons per hour booster pumps on time switches for starting and pressure switches for stopping.

Water from the Hutton and Nafferton pumping stations is chlorinated with Voxan Special Type C solution, the dosage per 30,000 gallons raw water being 2 gallons of 0.5% at Hutton and $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons at Nafferton.

50 domestic and 17 business (metered) new connections have been made to the mains during the year.

A scheme to provide a main piped supply to properties along the main road from Cranswick to Sunderlandwick has been put to the Ministry for approval, as this area is without a piped supply and some of the private pumps are susceptible to contamination.

34 water samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Hull for bacteriological examination and all were found to be highly satisfactory; these were as follows:—

Total number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	34
Raw water samples from pumping stations	...	...	...	...	14
Chlorinated samples from village stand pipes	...	...	...	...	9
Chlorinated samples from household taps	...	...	...	...	6
Raw water samples taken from other than main supply	...	...	...	...	5

A water sample taken from a new borehole at Moor Grange Farm, Beeford, was given an adverse report. This was thought to be due to contamination introduced in the work of sinking, as after a prolonged period of pumping to waste and allowing the bore to "settle" subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

All the sewers and disposal works for the Langtoft and North Dalton schemes having been completed during last year work has proceeded and been completed for the house connections which were allowed for in the contracts. The old sewers, which in the case of Langtoft discharge into open drains, and in the case of North Dalton into obsolete works, have now reverted to taking surface and roof water only; the two old sewage works at North Dalton having been dismantled.

In a very few cases, however, it has not been considered possible to exclude all surface water from the new systems because of the heavy cost of providing long duplicate drains to some properties, but these have been kept to a minimum and are ones where a minor quantity was involved.

30 house connections were made at Langtoft, accounting for 69 properties served, and 30 connections were made at North Dalton which served 71 properties.

As reported last year, the Council did not adopt a compulsory or grant-aided scheme under Section 47, Public Health Act, 1936, for closet conversions. This probably accounts for the poor numbers of conversions made since the new sewers were provided at Langtoft and North Dalton, and the few accounted for were mainly those made under Housing Improvement Grants.

No progress was made during the year with the Hutton Cranswick/Watton Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme. In the first half of the year the national financial restrictions on capital expenditure precluded the Council from carrying out the Scheme, but, upon being asked to give special consideration to this scheme, the Ministry authorised the invitation of tenders. In September, however, the Bank Rate was increased to 7% and in view of this the Council decided to suspend the carrying out of the work for the time being.

The ex-service sewage works and ejector station at Watton, which was purchased by the Council to form the nucleus of the Cranswick/Watton new sewage disposal scheme, has been re-fenced and generally maintained. The pumps and electrical gear have been removed to the Dépôt so as to keep it in good order for re-use.

The Council, following requests by the Estate owners, considered bringing forward the carrying out of the sewerage schemes for the villages of Sledmere and Southburn. Both these villages have good sewers, but no suitable treatment works, but like the Cranswick/Watton scheme these were deferred for the time being owing to financial restrictions.

Certain lengths of existing foul and surface water sewers were improved or re-laid due to their unsatisfactory condition, involving approximately 250 yards of pipes; the main of these are as follows:—New manhole inserted in 260 yards section of main trunk at North End, Middleton. Replacement of choked sewer opposite Rounding's farm at Harpham. Replacement of crushed pipes at Beeford. Relay section in Sheepman Lane, Cranswick, due to tree roots, and replacement of main

from pond outlet at Crauswick. Repair and replacement of part of trunk sewer in Nethergate, Nafferton; and sections in Spink's garden and Jenkinson Lane, Crauswick, where the existing pipes were open-jointed land tiles.

Due to persistent flooding in Nethergate, Nafferton, investigations were carried out along the main sewer, where it was found that a 9" pipe taking Council Housing Estate and other properties was emptying into a 6" main sewer in Coppergate and Nethergate. This 6" pipe takes both foul and surface water drainage and during heavy rain expels foul matter into the low lying properties along its length. To eliminate the nuisances caused, a scheme is being prepared to provide a 9" auxiliary sewer from the housing estate pipe to the main trunk sewer, a distance of 200 yards.

A total of 266 yards of open drains have been piped up during the year. These were at Beeford, Foston and Crauswick, where their adjacency to houses made them a potential danger to health.

The village pond at Langtoft has been filled in because it had become stagnant and a nuisance. As the Council was demolishing condemned property prior to re-developing the site at Langtoft, use was made of the rubble to fill the pond.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Once again steady progress has been made in the conversion of pail closets to water closets, 54 pail closets being abolished and 74 new water closets being provided, 25 of the new water closets being provided in connection with Improvement Grant works.

All the 13 new houses built privately during the year were provided with water closet accommodation.

The approximate numbers of the various types of accommodation at the end of the year were as follows:—

Water Closets ...	...	...	...	1,155
Pail Closets and Privy Middens	...	...	...	2,298

SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING.

The position as to scavenging throughout the district is as described in previous reports, viz., a collection each calendar month by the Council's refuse collection vehicle of indestructible household refuse only. By special arrangement with the Air Ministry the 173 houses on the Driffeld R.A.F. Station are given a weekly collection of household refuse.

There is no collection of closet pail contents except in the villages of Nafferton and Wansford by a private contractor, paid by the Council for his work at Nafferton for which an additional rate is levied on the parish, and paid directly by householders at Wansford.

As previously commented on, the arrangement whereby in the rest of the district householders have to dispose of closet pail contents on

whatever land is available is fraught with excessive fouling of land and other insanitary methods of disposal. Though the sewerage schemes completed as envisaged will improve the position in the villages concerned, there seems little hope of an improvement elsewhere in the form of a suitable service being provided by the Council.

The vaci-tank sewage emptier has continued to give good service for emptying both the Council's and private sewage tanks. It has been used 33 times emptying sewage works small settling and humus tanks, 33 times emptying Council house septic tanks and 14 times to empty private septic tanks and cesspools. The cost of the private emptyings has been recovered from the owners of the properties involved.

During the year extra litter baskets have been provided as follows:—
2 at Wetwang and 1 each at Bainton, Fridaythorpe and Tibthorpe, bringing the total in the area to 26.

SALVAGE.

Thus, light metal and other salvageable materials delivered to the Council's tips are sold to a Salvage Dealer. The dealer is responsible for sorting and loading his own transport, and the income derived from these sales amounted to £19 0s. 0d. during the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following Tabular Statement sets out the number and nature of inspections made, types of premises visited, purpose of these visits, action taken and results of such action:—

	Inspections.	No. in District.
Houses—(excluding R.A.F.)	658	3185
Houses—subsequent visits	41	
Houses—informal action taken	25	
Houses—informal action complied with	24	
Houses—found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	42	
Houses—found overcrowded during the year	5	
Houses—found overcrowded at end of year	26	
Houses—disinfected after infectious disease	5	
Houses—disinfested for vermin (bed-bugs)	Nil	
New houses built by the Council		7
New houses built by Private Enterprise		13
New houses in course of erection by the Council		1
New houses in course of erection by Private Enterprise		4
Drainage Works—all types of premises	462	
Water Supplies—all types of premises	56	
Shops, other than Meat Shops	45	
Meat Shops, Stalls, etc.	521	
Slaughterhouses	894	8
Ice-cream—registered premises	29	26

								No. in Inspections. District.
Other Food Inspections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	
Dairies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Knacker's Yards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1
Rats and Mice Destruction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	
Privy and Pail Closets converted to Water Closets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Nuisances found and remedied ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Water Samples sent for Bacteriological Examination—total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Water Samples sent for Bacteriological Examination from Pumping Stations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Water Samples sent for Bacteriological Examination from Public Stand-taps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Water Samples sent for Bacteriological Examination from mains domestic supply ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Water Samples sent for Bacteriological Examination from Private Supplies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water Samples sent for Chemical Examination from Pumping Stations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

CAMPING SITES.

There is still a fairly big demand for sites on which to station temporary dwellings, used chiefly for week-end and holiday periods, though in a few cases applications were received for use as permanent dwellings. Town and Country Planning legislation is probably the most efficient limiting factor on this type of development, and this Council has, as far as licensing under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, dealt with each case on merit.

Licences issued authorised the use of moveable dwellings as follows :—
Watton 1, Kirkburn 1, Nafferton 2, North Frodingham 8.

A licence was also in force for a camping site for 8 caravans at the King's Head Inn, Nafferton.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no swimming baths or pools in the district, either public or private.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council's rodent control operates under the system of part grant towards the work of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, subject to the standard of control being satisfactory. During the year test bait and maintenance treatment were carried out on the district's sewers. Regular treatments were given to the Cranswick Tip and other known black spots in various villages, again with satisfactory results. In addition, treatments were given to many private premises.

Many farmers avail themselves of the service of the Rodent Control Section of the Agricultural Executive Committee for regular treatment.

There seems little doubt that this service will be closed down within the next year. In this event it may be necessary for the Council to create a similar service so that it can carry out its duties under the Act to keep the district's rodent infestation to a minimum.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

Again I am glad to report that no house, either private or Council, was found to be infested with bed bugs, though occasional disinfestations were made for fleas and cockroaches.

SCHOOLS

Langtoft and Garton School closet accommodation was converted to water closets, there being provided 7 w.c.'s at Langtoft which were connected to the new sewer and 4 w.c.'s at Garton which were provided with their own septic tank and filter.

Canteen facilities were provided at Fridaythorpe School.

HOUSING

The total number of Council Houses occupied at the end of the year was 469, with only 1 bungalow at Langtoft being in course of erection.

Total number of Council House applications at the year end was 164.

Under private enterprise 13 houses have been completed and 4 are in course of erection; all these are of traditional design.

During the year, 3 cases of overcrowding were abated by moving into Council houses.

Applications for Improvement Grants under the Housing Acts have again increased this year. There were 18 new applications involving 22 separate units of accommodation when completed. In respect of 15 of these proposals, grants of $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ were given and the maximum grant of £400 0s. 0d. was given in 3 cases. No applicants were refused grants.

10 of the new schemes were completed during the year, as were 15 granted previously, making in all a total of 25 grant schemes completed.

FOOD.

A certain amount of work has been done on the inspection of food premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations, and although certain improvements have been effected, a lot of the property is very old and requires modernisation as well as proper drainage systems, which is hampered due to lack of sewer outfalls in some of the villages. Work has been set back due to a change in staff, but it is hoped that all food shops will have been brought up to standard when the new assistant inspector completes the survey.

MILK SUPPLY.

By far the largest proportion of milk retailed in the district is supplied by large dairy concerns; most of the milk is heat treated. The sale of milk other than that of an approved Special Designation is prohibited in this area under the Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1955.

Biological samples are taken by food sampling officers of the East Piding County Council, from whom no reports of positive samples have been received.

The following licences for the sale of milk were granted by this Authority during the year:—

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	9
Pasteurised	...	...	...	9
Sterilised	...	...	...	16

Supplementary licences were granted as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	1
Pasteurised	...	...	...	1
Sterilised	...	...	...	2

ICE-CREAM.

26 premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream; one of these being a manufactory which employs a cold-mixed method, the others sell ice-cream manufactured by one of 3 proprietary firms. Six samples were taken and 5 were reported as Grade 1, the other one being Grade 2.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

100% inspections of carcasses were maintained at the 8 licensed slaughterhouses, and whilst conditions are not all that can be desired in all the slaughterhouses, it is only fair to say that on the whole a good measure of co-operation is given by the trade in turning out a satisfactory commodity. Here it may be mentioned that the general standard of animals slaughtered is of prime quality. The total number of visits made for meat inspection purposes was 894.

Condemned meat and offals are coloured green with a marking fluid specially prepared for the purpose, and the surrender certificates issued incorporates a form of receipt from the collector to the effect that none of the meat will be used for human consumption.

Little call was made for condemnation of unsound foodstuffs and no special inspection of any particular consignment was necessary.

The following tables give further statistical details:—

		Cattle, excluding Cows.			Sheep and Lambs.		Pigs.	Horses.
		Cows.	Calves.					
Number killed	...	826	3	8	1245	666	Nil	
Number inspected	...	826	3	8	1245	666	Nil	

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	1	—	—	18	6	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	76	—	—	21	17	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci ...	9.3	—	—	3.1	3.4	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	4	—	—	—	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned... ..	90	—	—	—	33	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	11.4	—	—	—	5.3	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Details of condemnations are as follows:—

<i>Tuberculosis.</i>				Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Carcase and organs ... ..	...	...	...	4	—	2	—
Heads and Tongues ... ..	...	...	...	33	—	17	—
Livers ... ..	...	...	...	13	—	6	—
Lungs ... ..	...	...	...	38	—	2	—
Mesenteries ... ..	...	...	...	13	—	15	—
Spleens ... ..	...	...	...	1	—	3	—
Kidneys ... ..	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Diaphragm ... ..	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Udders ... ..	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Hearts ... ..	...	...	...	1	—	3	—
Part Carcases ... ..	...	...	...	3	—	2	—
<i>Other than Tuberculosis.</i>				Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Carcase and Organs ... ..	...	...	...	1	18	6	—
Heads and Tongues ... ..	...	...	...	8	—	1	—
Livers ... ..	...	...	...	51	11	9	—
Lungs ... ..	...	...	...	2	3	6	—

					Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Kidneys ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	2	—
Heart ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	—
Spleen ...	...	...	...	...	3	—	—	—
Part Carcases ...	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	—
Omentum ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Mysentery...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Diaphragm ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—

Estimated total weight of condemned meat — 4 tons 11 cwt.

10 premises were on the register for the preparation of preserved food.

894 visits to inspect meat were made to these premises, the standard of which is on the whole satisfactory. Comprehensive improvements will in most cases be linked up with those for slaughterhouses adjoining, and until the new standard for slaughterhouses is available, major work will probably be held over.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises.	No. on Register.	No. of Inspections.
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	1	3
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	26	50
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	2	2
Total ...	29	55

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—		
(a) insufficient ...	Nil	Nil
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	3	3
(c) not separate for sexes ...	Nil	Nil
Total ...	3	3

